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One Thousand Dollars.

The statement has been repeatedly made in

Democratic newspapers that General Harrison

once said that "one dollar a day was enough for

any workman." This particularly idiotic lie

has been repeated in a number of forms, the last

one of which that we have heard of, is in the

shape of a postal card addressed to workmen in

certain large towns and cities. The issuance of

such a story, in any shape, is entirely worthy

the corrupt counsels of the Democratic party

who forged the Morley letter in 1880 for the

purpose of injuring General Garfield's candidacy.

The Journal is not a sporting paper, and does

not, as a rule, believe in the force of wagers.

But there are ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

the Journal has placed on deposit in Fletcher's

Bank, which will be paid to any man, woman or

child producing the proof that General Harrison

ever uttered any such sentiment as the Demo-

cratic liars and forgers are charging him with.

This offer is unlimited, either as to time or

place. It will be paid to anybody who will pro-

duce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis,

in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or

in any town, city, township, county or State in

the United States or Territories, and at any

time.

Mr. CLEVELAND's pension bill is still

grinding.

The conference of colored Democrats, called

for Indianapolis on the 25th instant, will not

need Tomlinson Hall for their deliberations.

BROTHER MAHONEY, and possibly Brother

Harrison, may "confer" with the three or four

other negro Democrats who have called a

convention in this city on the 25th instant.

QUERY for the Sentinel: Did Thomas A.

Hendricks ever vote for a Republican? Did

not a good many Republicans vote for Thomas

A. Hendricks when he was a candidate on the

national ticket?

The New York Sun says: "The whole

Democratic, East, West and South, will do

well to get into fighting trim, and that of the

first order, if they hope to confirm their grip

upon the government of the United States."

The Sentinel says General Harrison is "the

candidate of the Pennsylvania coal barons."

Since when did Congressmen and millionaires

W. L. Scott, the Pennsylvania boss and big-

gest coal baron of them all, become a sup-

porter of Harrison?

The secretary of the New York Socialist

Labor party is reported as saying that the

Socialists will oppose the election of Harrison.

Why, certainly; this was to be expected. The

party which flies the red flag naturally affil-

iates with the party whose banner is a red

handkerchief.

A BOSTON dispatch to the New York Even-

ing Post says the mugwump organization in

Massachusetts will doubtless be abandoned,

and its members will merge in the other par-

ties. The object of the organization was to

oppose Mr. Blaine, and the nomination of

Harrison removes the reason of its existence.

A "PROMINENT Democrat," of Indiana, is

quoted as giving the probable figures of the

November election, in this State, dividing

500,000 votes among the parties—240,000 to

the Democrats, 235,000 to the Republicans,

and 25,000 assigned to the three minor orga-

nizations, and then adds: "How is Harrison

going to carry Indiana?" We can answer that

question. He is going to carry it because the

Republican ticket will receive the most votes.

Ask a harder one.

AFTER considering Senator Harrison's vari-

ous offenses, the opposition has practically

reached the conclusion that his most heinous

crime is the possession of ancestors. They

can excuse his labor record and his Chinese

record—especially since both have hit them

like a boomerang—but they sternly refuse to

forgive him for having a grandfather who was

President of the United States, and a great-

grandfather who signed the Declaration of

Independence. Upon this point they are

immovable.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate says

the contest is between the Republican and

Democratic parties. While it has new aspects,

the issues are as old as the question itself.

The simplest statement will be, "Harrison

and protection," and "Cleveland and tariff for

revenue only." Political economy will be

read as it has not been for many years, but

we suspect that the solution of the main

question will not be hastened. When the

world is finished and perfected free trade will

be universal, but protection will be the popu-

lar American policy for many years to come.

DR. JOHN A. BROOKS, the third party can-

didate for Vice-president, opened his cam-

paign in Kansas City the other night. The

report says that his speech consisted chiefly

in the arraignment of the Republican party

for its alleged neglect of duty. The Demo-

crats were not abused, because, as the orator

confessed, he was a Democrat once himself,

and, besides, the Democrats never promised

to do anything for the cause of temperance or

prohibition. That is to say, because the

Democratic party is an avowed free whisky

party the prohibition candidate had nothing

to say against it. While the Republican party,

the only party that has ever done anything to

restrict the liquor traffic, calls forth his most

earnest denunciation. This is true third

party logic and decency.

"He [the American laborer] calls constantly

for higher wages, and does not see that his high

wages increase the cost of everything, lifting

everybody higher and higher above ground, to

fall further at the crash by and by."—INDIAN-

APOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made

and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true

that whenever the market price is so low that

the man or the woman who makes it cannot get

a fair living out of the making of it, it is too

low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MR. CLEVELAND ON THE BUI.

Grover Cleveland's letter to the Tammany

Society is the letter of a political coward. He

fairly shrieks that the Democracy is not in fa-

vor of free-trade, yet cannot frame many sen-

tences until he attacks the "system" under

which the present tariff laws are framed. That

"system" is the system of protection. When

he denounces the "system," he denounces

protection. There are but two "systems"—

protection and free trade. Why cannot the

Democracy be honest and brave enough to

face the issue they have made? Ever since

Rhode Island answered Cleveland's message,

intensified since Oregon responded to the

Mills bill, the Democracy, headed by Clevel-

and, have been on the dead run from the

issue so bumpily thrust forward in De-

cember last.

The most pitiable and puerile nonsense is the

effort the Democrats are now making to im-

press the country with the idea that the

whole issue between the two parties is one of

5 per cent; that the Republicans are in favor

of a 47 per cent tariff, while the Democrats

only want to reduce it to 42 per cent. What

a set of potboilers and cowards! A "system"

is not to be denounced on the narrow

margin of five per cent. Laws are not to be

denominated as "vicious, inequitable and il-

logical," because of a paltry difference of five

per cent. What statesmanship! Dr. Mr. Clevel-

and and the Mills Democracy take the

American people for a set of ninnies!

"The idea of anything cheap is repudiated by

your American laborer. He looks at the style

and luxury of the rich and works himself up in

fury to live the same way." "The American

laborer would do well to study the policy of the

Chinese in his policy of economy, as well as of

cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

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MR. CLEVELAND'S FREE-TRADE LETTER.

The President's letter to the Tammany So-

cieties was a partisan plea for free trade, and

an attempt to fortify the arguments of his

message and mold public opinion in favor of the

policy to which he and his party are wedded.

We thus have the spectacle of a President of

the United States, whose duties under the

Constitution are purely executive, making

himself the open champion of a policy in-

volving an entire change of our governmental

practice and a complete overthrow of our

present commercial system. Properly speak-

ing, the President of the United States has no

right to have a policy beyond seeing that the

laws are faithfully and honestly enforced, and

performing such other duties as the Constitu-

tion devolves upon him. Mr. Cleveland is the

first President who has ever assumed to be

the popular champion of a particular

economic policy, and used the vast power and

influence of his office to force his views on

Congress and the people. His course in this

regard is little short of malfeasance in office.

Other Presidents have confined themselves to

the exercise of the constitutional prerogative

and duty of recommending to Congress such

legislation as they may have judged necessary

and expedient, and they have never done this

in a spirit of antagonism and coercion, much

less coming before the people as the advocate

of a pet policy, and virtually characterizing

those who differed with them as either fools or

knaves, unpatriotic or dishonest. Mr. Clevel-

and's ignorance of the science of govern-

ment and of the constitutional restrictions and

proprieties of his position is only equalled

by the indecent zeal with which he champions

free trade and the coarse partisanship with

which he impugns the honesty or the intelli-

gence of those who differ with him.

His Tammany letter is on the same line

and in the same spirit with his free-trade mes-

sage of last December, the only difference be-

ing that one was addressed to the Democratic

majority in Congress, while the other is ad-

ressed to the most bitterly partisan and no-

toriously corrupt political organization in the

country. As the St. Louis convention said,

the President's message was an interpretation

of the platform of 1884, so it may be said the

Tammany letter is an interpretation of the

message. Constructed together they reveal

very clearly the attitude of the Democracy

on the tariff question. In his free-trade mes-

sage the President characterized our present

tariff system as "the vicious, inequitable and

illogical source of unnecessary taxation." He

said every duty laid for the protection of

American industry raised the price of such

articles to consumers by precisely the amount

of the duty, the plain inference being that all

protective duties should be repealed. He recom-

mended and urged the immediate repeal of

the duty on wool. The Mills bill does repeal

that duty, and its supporters cling to this as

the most important feature of the bill. In

his Tammany letter the President refers to

the protection of American industry as "a

system that benefits certain classes of

our citizens at the expense of every house-

holder in the land," and again as "extortion

on the part of the government," and "a sys-

tem which breeds discontent." It will be ob-

served that his attack is against the principle

and the system of protection; not against

moderate protection, but against any protec-

tion. Therefore we say the Tammany letter

interprets and elucidates his message, and

makes clearer than ever the position and pol-

icy of the Democratic party on this question.

It is not tariff reform or revenue reduction, but

free trade. The Mills bill, framed by a star-

chamber committee of ex-confederate officers,

in a spirit of narrow partisan malignity and

hostility to manufacturers, is the first step in

that direction. If successful, and if the

Democratic party is continued in power, this

measure will be followed by others, until the

last vestige of protection to American indus-

try shall be abolished. This is the unpatriotic

programme set forth in the gospel of Tam-

many as taught by Grover Cleveland.

"The American laborer would do well to

study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy

of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDIAN-

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COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

A circular letter has been issued to colored

voters, which, after briefly reviewing the

political situation, and propounding the ques-

tion, "What part are we to act in the great

drama of 1888?" concludes with the following

call:

"Acting under the conviction that it would

be wiser on the part of the great body of

negro American voters to be an independent

and unknown quantity in the present contest,

and that 'in the multitude of council there is

wisdom,' we, therefore, take the liberty of

hereby inviting you to attend a conference of

colored men to be held at the city of Indian-

apolis, Ind., on Wednesday, July 25, 1888, for

the purpose of considering the expediency of

recommendations may be decided upon as best to

promote to the colored electors of the coun-

try."

The Philadelphia Record regards this as an

indication of the growing independence of

colored voters, and of their unwillingness to

be counted as an assured factor in the Re-

publican party. Inasmuch as Jas. M. Trot-

ter, appointed by President Cleveland as Re-

corder of Deeds at Washington, E. G. Walker,

who received appointments at the hands of

Governor Ben Butler and Mayor O'Brien, of

Boston, but was not confirmed by Republican

Councils, and two or three editors of Demo-

cratic papers are among the dozen colored

men who have signed the call, it seems prob-

able that "the Record" is not correct, and that

at least a part of the leaders in the move-

ment are animated by a different purpose. Indianapolis, which

welcomes all conventions, will give every facility

for conference to the visiting gentlemen; but

the Journal deems it proper to warn them that

the atmosphere of Indianapolis this year is

not conducive to the hatching of any schemes

for alienating the negroes from the party to

which they are attached by ties of gratitude

and the dictates of common sense, and the

knowledge that it is the only one which

favors their entire enfranchisement in a

political and industrial way. On the con-

trary, the sentiment of the colored people

here is so strong in favor of Harrison and pro-

tection that they are not only not to be

swayed by any conference, but are likely to

impart their enthusiasm to visiting dele-

gations to an extent very distressing to "in-

dependents" of Democratic proclivities. There

is every reason to believe that this is not the

year, nor Indianapolis the place, for the or-

ganization of an independent negro party.

"The Chinaman's policy is to live on next to

nothing. He outthinks the American by cheap

living." "The American laborer would do well

to study the policy of the Chinaman in his

policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."

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THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Now that Postmaster-general Dickinson has

formally protested against the Civil-service

Commissioners' proposition to include the rail-

way postal employees in the classified list of

government employees, let us see what the Pres-

ident will do about it. He has recently set

his mugwump admirers into fresh ecstasies

of admiration over his "reform" principles, by

extending the rules to include all persons in

the Washington departments, some unskilled

laborers and those whose appointments are

confirmed by the Senate. As all places in

these intermediate grades of service, not

hitherto under authority of the commissioners,

had long since been filled by Democrats,

the evidences of progress in reform by this

move are less evident than could be wished.

If there is any part of the civil service which

requires special qualifications of its employes,

it is in the railway mail department. Under

Republican administrations, a system of ex-

aminations existed which tested the fitness of

applicants for position at once, and so strict

the requirements that only those well adapted

to the work could remain in the service for any

length of time. This was a practical civil-service

system, such as the Cleveland regime has not

known, and under it the postal service of the

country had reached a degree of perfection

which was properly a source of pride to all

American citizens. Since Mr. Cleveland came

into power the postal department has degener-

ated into a purely political machine, the

service is defective in every part, and in its

demoralized condition has caused incalculable

loss and annoyance to its patrons. This ma-

chine is needed, however, in the coming

campaign to assist in the desperate struggle

of the Democracy for the maintenance of its

supremacy, and Postmaster-general Dickinson,

as its manipulator, is quick to take alarm at

the prospect of lessening its utility. "It is al-

together probable that Mr. Cleveland will

coincide with Mr. Dickinson's views."

DAGO LABOR.

A measure recently introduced in the Italian

Parliament will probably result in break-

ing up the practice of shipping labor to this

country under contract, which has become an

evil of serious magnitude. Starting in a

small way, it has grown and extended by

degrees until all of the principal Eastern

cities, and some in the West, have contractors

who make a business of furnishing Italian

laborers, which they in turn obtain by con-

tract from agents in Italy. The practice is

in every point of view a vicious one. It's

influence on American labor has been demor-

alizing, and it's practical operation is not

much better than temporary slavery. Our

own government has legislated on the subject

with some effect, but now the Italian govern-

ment has taken the matter in hand. It is

claimed that some parts of Italy are being de-

populated of laborers, and that self-preser-

vation requires that the business be broken up.

The bill referred to punishes with a fine

ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 anybody acting

as a negotiator between steamship companies

and emigrants without a license, and the

license fee is so heavy as to be almost pro-

hibitory. Besides, the contract between agent

and emigrant is carefully guarded. It must

give the date when the emigrant was released

from military duties, the place of departure

and the port of destination, the day of sailing,

the name of the vessel, the exact fare, and

the quantity of baggage permitted. Hitherto

the agent's profit has lain in the emigrant's

ignorance of the fare. The agent has paid

\$25, and the emigrant contracts to repay \$60.

The new bill makes all such contracts of re-

payment null and void. Its passage will put

a stop to a practice equally deprecated by the

governments of both countries.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of

beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee

to a miser or mechanic." "The American

laborer would do well to study the policy of

the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well

as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

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BISMARCK AND CLEVELAND.

Prince Bismarck is generally credited with

being a wise and sagacious statesman. In a

speech before the German Reichstag, recom-

mending the adoption of a protective tariff,

he said:

"The success of the United States in material

development is the most illustrious of modern

times. The American Nation has not only suc-

cessfully borne and suppressed the most gigan-

tic and expensive war of all history, but im-

mediately afterward disbanded its army, found

work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off

most of its debt, given labor and homes to all

the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could

arrive within its territory, and still by a system

of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt.

Because it is my deliberate judgment that the

prosperity of America is mainly due to its

system of protective laws, I urge that Ger-

many has now reached that point where it is

necessary to imitate the tariff system of the

United States."

Bismarck is probably as well posted in political

economy and the science of government as

Grover Cleveland, and the German statesman

does not hesitate to attribute the wonderful

prosperity and material development of the

United States, in a large degree, to the protective

tariff policy. Mr. Cleveland characterizes it as

"the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of

unnecessary taxation." Bismarck says "it is my

deliberate judgment that the prosperity of Amer-

ica is mainly due to its system of protective laws."

In this case the foreigner is right and the Amer-

ican is wrong.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of

American laborers for the Journal to spend

any time refuting the statement that General

Harrison once said that one dollar a day was

enough for workmen. Since General Harrison

has become of age he has been more or less

a candidate for public office, and, presumably,

has entertained the honest ambition any

capable man may properly conceive of

filling public station. We have never heard

anybody charge him with being an idiot, which

must be presupposed before any one could

believe he would say such a thing. As a

matter of fact, however, the sentiment is for-

sign to the bent of General Harrison's

thought. He has always been a protection-

ist, and in arguing for the protective

system has invariably argued for

high wages for workmen. That has been

the warp and woof of his speeches for the

Republican idea of the tariff. The sentiment is

expressed in everyone of his speeches through-

out the whole course of his political career.

It is without deviation. Scarcely a speech